

afterwards diverges from it and ends in a point at two thirds of the length. Costal area of wings rather broad, red, with paler nervures, and a broad, white, subcostal stripe, which soon becomes fainter and gradually disappears. Lower portion of the wing blackish, slightly subhyaline, with black cross-nervures and numerous pale green spots arranged in irregular transverse bands; the marginal band is regular and of a darker green.

Length of body 238 millim., head 10, pronotum 11, mesonotum 39, metanotum 13, abdomen 150; projecting part of oviduct 15; tegmina 20; wings 54; fore femur 29, tibia 26; intermediate femur 30, tibia 25; posterior femur 42, tibia 36; antennæ 54.

Collected by Mr. T. Last at Mourondava, South-west Madagascar.

### XVIII.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Chilopoda.*

By R. I. POCKOCK.

THE types of the species described in the following paper, from various scattered localities, are preserved in the British Museum of Natural History.

#### Lithobiidæ.

##### *Lithobius* (s. s.) *provocator*, sp. n.

*Colour* ochraceous or pale castaneous, anteriorly deeper castaneous; legs paler.

*Body* very robust, nearly parallel-sided, posteriorly attenuated.

*Head* wider than long, very convex.

*Maxillary teeth* 5+5 or 6+6, conspicuous, (4+4 in young).

*Antennæ* moderately long, sparsely hirsute at the base, thickly hirsute distally, composed of from 42–51 segments (young with 34 segments).

*Eyes* composed of about 19 ocelli, arranged as follows—1+5, 4 or 5, 4 or 5, 4 or 5.

*Tergites* in the posterior half of the body subgranular; the angles of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth moderately produced.

*Sternites* sparsely hirsute, impressed.

*Legs*.—First pair armed beneath as follows:—0, 0, 2, 2, 1; anal legs moderately robust and moderately long, claw un-

armed, armed beneath as follows—0, 1, 3, 3, 1; coxæ of the three posterior pairs armed with a conspicuous lateral spine; coxal pores in the adult elongate, arranged in a single series as follows—8, 8, 8, 7 or 6 (in the young the pores are rounder and 5, 5, 5, 4).

Generative forceps in female with two spurs on each side and a trifid claw.

Length up to 29 millim.

Four specimens from Bermuda ('Challenger').

This species is evidently allied to *forficatus*, but it differs at least in having the three posterior coxæ armed with a lateral spine.

*Lithobius* (s. s.) *sydneyensis*, sp. n.

*Colour* \* ochraceous.

*Eyes* composed of about 10–15 ocelli, arranged in three or four rows approximately as follows—1+5 or 4, 5 or 4, 4 or 3.

*Antennæ* moderately long, hairy, composed of 26–28 segments.

*Maxillary coxæ* mesially impressed, with 2+2 conspicuous teeth, excised in the middle line.

*Tergites* more or less wrinkled, in the posterior half of the body distinctly granular; angles of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth strongly produced.

*Sternites* sparsely hairy, not mesially impressed.

*Legs* hairy and spinous; the first pair armed below as follows—0, 0, 1, 3, 1; anal legs robust, only a little longer than those of the preceding somite, armed beneath as follows—0, 1, 3, 3 or 2, 1; coxa without a lateral spine; upper surface of the patella of the male furnished at its distal end with a nodular projection, which is hollowed out above; coxæ of the four last legs furnished (in the adult) with 6, 7, 7, 5 elongate pores, arranged in a single series.

*Generative forceps* of the female with two long spurs on each side and a slender, lightly bifid claw.

Length 19 millim.

Four specimens (1 ♀, 3 ♂) from Sydney, presented by Mr. John Brazier.

I believe this to be the first species of the genus recorded from Australia. Dr. Newport described one species named *argus*† from New Zealand; but *L. sydneyensis* is very

\* Possibly faded from long immersion in spirit.

† The type of *L. argus*, which is preserved in the Hope Museum at Oxford under the name *zelandicus*, shows that the species is referable to *Lithobius sensu stricto*. More than this I was not able to determine in the hurried examination that I was able to give the specimens.

distinct from it in the number of its eyes and maxillary teeth.

*Henicops insignis*, sp. n.

*Colour* deep ochraceous, closely mottled with darker patches; antennæ, tarsi of legs, and maxillipedes pale ochraceous.

*Body* robust, narrower in its anterior half.

*Head* superiorly impressed, frontal plate distinct.

*Antennæ* long, pubescent, composed of 46 segments, of which the apical is much longer than the penultimate.

*Maxillary coxæ* with a median longitudinal impression; anterior border produced, deeply excised in the middle line, with two small teeth on each side.

*Tergites* sparsely hairy and sparsely granular, lightly wrinkled, with raised margins, the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth with straight posterior borders.

*Sternites* lightly impressed on each side.

*Legs* armed with setæ, the *tibiæ*, except those of the last three pairs, with their external distal margin produced into a strong spine-tipped tooth; the legs increasing in length from before backwards; the anal legs very long, considerably more than half the length of the body, the tibia and first tarsal segments the longest.

*Coxal pores* conspicuous, round, 4, 4, 4, 4.

*Generative forceps* of the female without basal spurs; claw simple, obtuse.

Length 19 millim.

Two specimens (♂ ♀) from Juan Fernandez ('*Challenger*').

This species differs from *chilensis* of Gervais—assuming the figure of the last-named to be trustworthy—in having much longer antennæ, these appendages in *chilensis* being composed of less than 20 segments; moreover, the anal legs of *chilensis* are very much shorter and the femur appears to be spined.

*Henicops emarginatus* of Newport, from New Zealand, resembles *H. insignis* in having the posterior borders of the tergites straight and the angles rounded; but it has only about 26 antennal segments.

*H. maculatus* of Newport (= *H. impressus*, Hutton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xx. p. 115), found in Tasmania and New Zealand, has from 36–38 antennal segments, 6 (according to Hutton 8) maxillary teeth, the posterior borders of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth tergites deeply emarginate, and the anal legs very long, the proximal metatarsal segment being composed of two and the distal of four segments; the coxal

pores are rounded, arranged in a single series, and 5 or 4 in number.

*H. insularis* of Haase, from Auckland, is very different from all the species here mentioned in having very short anal legs and only a single pore in each of the posterior coxæ.

### Scolopendridæ.

#### *Cryptops atlantis*, sp. n.

*Colour*.—Antennæ, head, first two and last two somites, and anal legs clear ochraceous; rest of the legs testaceous; rest of the somites ochraceo-fuscous.

*Antennæ* (? 15-jointed).—Basal segments short and beset with bristles, the rest of the segments longer, pubescent, and scarcely hirsute.

*Head-plate* not sulcate, its posterior border overlapped by the first tergite.

*Maxillary coxæ* with anterior border slightly thickened and slightly and angularly excavated in the middle line and furnished on each side with about four bristles; femora and claws of normal form.

*Tergites*.—The first three wholly without sulci, the fourth obsoletely sulcate posteriorly and laterally, the rest (except the last) with four sulci, two internal complete and longitudinal, two external incomplete and oblique; the oblique sulci almost obsolete on the seventeenth to twentieth tergites; tergites smooth and shining, very obscurely punctate and hairy, with simple unraised margins.

*Sternites* lightly punctured and hairy, all (except the last) medianly and longitudinally sulcate, the transverse sulcus scarcely perceptible.

*Anal somite*.—*Tergite* with raised margins, not sulcate, lightly depressed posteriorly; *pleuræ* furnished in front and below with many pores, smooth above and behind, with rounded, hirsute, postero-inferior angle; *sternite* shorter than the *pleuræ*, with converging lateral margins, rounded lateral angles, and lightly concave posterior border; *legs*—*femur* smooth above, the sides furnished below with short spiniform hairs, the lower surface thickly beset at the sides with short spiniform hairs, smooth and longitudinally excavated in the middle; *patella* slightly thicker and slightly shorter than the femur and much less spinous, the inferior surface furnished laterally with smaller and fewer spiniform hairs, which are interspersed with many long bristles; *tibia* much shorter than the patella, lower surface deeply excavated

anteriorly, swollen, convex, and very hairy posteriorly, its inner surface very flat, its inferior edge being furnished throughout its length with fifteen very minute close-set denticles; *first tarsal segment* a little shorter than the tibia and more slender, but closely resembling it in shape; there are, however, fewer hairs on its lower surface and the inferior edge of the inner surface is furnished in front with six much larger denticles; *second tarsal segment* longer than the first and slender, its inferior surface deeply excavated anteriorly and carinate posteriorly; *claw* simple.

*Legs* long and hairy, the twentieth pair longer and stouter than the preceding pairs.

Length 21·5 millim.

A single specimen from Madeira, collected by my friend and colleague Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant.

This species is closely allied to the common European *Cr. hortensis*, but appears to differ in the armature of the anal legs. Thus on the tibial segment the spines are very much smaller than on the first tarsal and are fifteen in number, whereas in *hortensis* these spines are approximately as large as on the first tarsal and vary in number up to ten. Moreover I have never seen a specimen of *hortensis* with anal legs of the shape that this species exhibits; in this particular *Cr. atlantis* approaches *Cr. cultratus* of C. Koch. This last, however, may be at once recognized by its sulcate head-plate &c.

*Cryptops spinipes*, sp. n.

*Colour* ochraceous.

*Body* slender, punctured and hairy.

*Head* marked with two very fine anteriorly diverging sulci.

*Antennae* attenuate, hairy throughout, composed of 17 stout segments.

The *first tergite* marked in front with a transverse evenly arched sulcus; not distinctly sulcate longitudinally; overlapping or overlapped by the head.

*Maxillary coxae* with anterior border angularly excised in the middle and furnished on each side with about five setae.

*Tergites* (except the first three and the last two) marked with the four normal sulci, all (except the last) with unraised margins.

*Sternites* (except the first and the last three) marked with an anterior longitudinal sulcus and a complete transverse sulcus, the posterior limb of the normal cross-shaped mark being very indistinctly defined.



*Anal somite*.—*Tergite* and *sternite* of normal form; the *pleuræ* furnished below and in front with a number (about thirty) of larger and smaller pores, posteriorly smooth and armed with stout spiniform hairs. *Legs*: *femur* and *patella* armed beneath (except in the middle) and internally with subserially arranged spines, superior posterior angles slightly produced; *tibia* much shorter than the *patella*, armed above and behind with two sharp spines, beneath with a row of about eight short tooth-like spines; *first tarsal segment* armed below with a row of about three tooth-like spines; *second tarsal segment* carinate in its posterior two thirds.

*Legs*, especially at the posterior end of the body, armed with stout spiniform hairs.

Length 24 millim.

Two specimens from Sydney, presented by Mr. John Brazier.

This species is very closely allied to *Cr. sulcata* of Haase, but differs in that the longitudinal dorsal sulci are not visible on the first and second tergites, but take their origin from the hinder half of the third.

In *sulcata*, which is also an Australian species, these sulci are complete on the first, second, and third tergites.

### *Cryptops setosus*, sp. n.

*Colour* ochraceous.

*Body* robust, thickly and coarsely punctured throughout, and hairy.

*Head* marked throughout by two fine anteriorly diverging sulci.

*Antennæ* short, hairy throughout, composed of 17 stout segments.

*First tergite* covered in front by the head, marked anteriorly by a strong transverse sulcus, not longitudinally sulcate.

*Maxillary coxæ* with lightly convex, mesially excavated, anterior border, furnished on each side with about four setæ; claws long and slender.

*Tergites* (except the first three and the last two) quadrisulcate, the lateral sulci beginning at the second, the nineteenth tergite with lateral sulci, but with very short median sulci; all the tergites except the last with unraised margins.

*Sternites* marked with a cross-shaped sulcus, the longitudinal sulcus, however, being nearly obsolete behind and abbreviated in front.

*Anal somite*.—*Tergite* and *sternite* of normal form; *pleuræ*

furnished with many (50 +) larger and smaller pores, scarcely spinous behind; *legs* absent.

*Legs* hairy, spinous beneath, the twentieth pair larger than the nineteenth.

*Stigmata* elongate and ovate, in the anterior half of the body more slit-like than in the posterior half.

Length 34 millim.

A single specimen from New Zealand, presented by Mr. F. E. Beddard.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but much larger, much more hairy, and more coarsely and closely punctured.

*Cryptops capivarae*, sp. n.

*Colour* pale ochraceo-olivaceous; head ochraceous.

*Body* nearly smooth, obsoletely punctured, and sparsely hairy.

*Head* marked throughout its length by two very fine anteriorly diverging sulci.

*Antennae* stout, attenuate, pubescent throughout, basally hirsute; apical segment ovate and not longer than the penultimate.

*Maxillary coxae* with anterior margin moderately arcuate, angularly excised in the middle, furnished with six setae on each side.

*Tergites*.—The first covering the head behind, entire, the second without sulci, the third faintly bisulcate; from the fourth to the nineteenth quadrisulcate, the twentieth faintly bisulcate; all except the anal tergite with simple margins.

*Sternites* in the anterior half of the body marked with a cross-shaped sulcus; posteriorly the posterior bar of the cross disappears, the last three sternites not sulcate.

*Anal somite*.—*Tergite* of normal form; *pleurae* rounded, but not spinous posteriorly, furnished with many (30 +) larger and smaller round pores; *sternite* wide, nearly quadrate, parallel-sided, with rounded posterior angles and straight posterior border. *Legs*: the *femur* and *patella* very sparsely spinous below and on the inner surface, the upper surface of each marked throughout its posterior half by a median longitudinal groove; *tibia* not sulcate above, but with its posterior edge biangulate above, sparsely hairy beneath, and furnished with a row of about eleven small denticles; first tarsal segment biangulate like the tibia, excavated beneath in front, armed with about three denticles; second tarsal segment excavated beneath in front, carinate in its posterior three quarters.

*Legs* armed with hairs and hair-like bristles.

Length 24 millim.

A single specimen from Rio Capivari (Brazil), collected by Michaelis.

Apparently allied to *Cr. galathea* of Meinert, from Monte Video. In *galathea*, however, the anal sternite is said to be "*manifesto attenuata*," whereas in *Cr. capivaræ* it is nearly square. Moreover, Dr. Meinert makes no mention of the sulci on the head-plate nor of the conspicuous grooves on the femur and patella of the anal legs.

*Otocryptops punctatus*, sp. n.

*Colour* ferrugineo- or ochraceo-olivaceous; head-plate ferrugineous.

*Body* moderately robust, nearly parallel-sided, more attenuated posteriorly than anteriorly.

*Head* not sulcate, about as wide as long, with convex sides and nearly straight posterior border, strongly punctured, its lateral margin distinctly raised.

*Antennæ* composed of 17 segments, whereof the basal two are hirsute, the rest densely pubescent.

*Maxillipedes* strongly punctured, the coxæ with anterior margin very nearly straight, thickened, the femur armed internally with a single tubercle.

*Tergites* strongly punctured, the first marked anteriorly with a strong, arched, transverse groove, from the sixth with raised margins, all of them entirely without trace of longitudinal sulci.

*Sternites* strongly punctured, without sulci.

*Anal somite*.—*Tergite* not sulcate, with parallel sides, the margin distinctly raised and posteriorly spined, the middle of the posterior border convexly produced posteriorly; *pleuræ* furnished with many close-set larger and smaller circular pores, the pores not attaining the superior margin, and leaving a large subquadrate smooth space around the superior posterior angle, the posterior border nearly vertical, the process smooth, small, slender, and terminated by a single spine; *sternite* much narrowed posteriorly, its posterior border convex; *legs* moderately long and moderately stout, the femur armed with two spiniform teeth, one in the middle of the upper inner edge, the other large, in the anterior half of the middle of the under surface; tarsi not pubescent, unarmed; claw spurred.

*Legs*.—Twenty-second pair with tarso-metatarsus unarmed and divided into a longer proximal and a shorter distal por-



tion ; tarso-metatarsus of the rest undivided and armed with a single spine ; tibia of the twenty-second pair armed with a single inferior spine, tibiæ of the rest armed in addition with a single anterior distal spine.

Length up to 41 millim.

Three specimens from S.E. Corea.

This species is closely related to *Ot. rubiginosus* of L. Koch, but differs in the entire absence of tergal sulci.

*Scolopocryptops longiceps*, sp. n.

*Body* robust, attenuated posteriorly.

*Colour* ochraceous, anteriorly darker ; head, first tergite, and maxillipedes castaneous.

*Head* considerably longer than wide, with posterior angles widely rounded, nearly parallel-sided, coarsely punctured, without trace of sulci.

*Antennæ* moderately long, distally pubescent, proximally sparsely hirsute.

*Maxillipedes* coarsely punctured ; coxæ with anterior border not at all produced, without teeth, widely and shallowly excavated in the middle, the margin of the excavation black and thickened, a transverse stria crossing the plate a little distance behind the anterior border ; femoral tooth large, conical, pointed, and undivided.

*Tergites*.—The first marked before its anterior border by a strong arched sulcus, coarsely and sparsely punctured ; from the third to the twenty-first coarsely but sparsely punctured and conspicuously bisulcate, from the seventh to the twenty-first with raised margins, the twenty-second without sulci and with the margins raised only anteriorly.

*Sternites* marked with conspicuous but scattered punctures, without sulci.

*Anal somite*.—*Tergite* with sides posteriorly converging, without sulci and with unraised margins, its posterior border convexly produced in the middle, the edge of the produced portion sinuate ; *pleuræ* furnished with very many close-set larger and smaller pores, the pores above not quite attaining the suture which separates the tergite and pleuræ ; a smooth quadrate area round the superior posterior angle, the posterior border directed obliquely backwards and downwards, the process tapering to a single point ; *sternite* a little narrowed posteriorly, its posterior angles widely rounded, its posterior border shallowly and angularly excised in the middle ; *legs* long, the segments a little dilated distally, sparsely hirsute proximally, slightly pubescent distally, the femur

furnished above in its anterior half on the upper inner edge with a large spiniform tooth, the middle of the under surface armed with an enormous spiniform tooth, which is larger than the spiniform process of the pleura; tarsus unarmed, claw not spurred.

*Legs*: twenty-second pair much longer and stronger than the twenty-first, with tarso-metatarsus divided into a longer proximal and a shorter distal segment, unarmed; twenty-first pair with tibia unarmed, tarso-metatarsus entire and armed with a distal spine; in the rest of the legs the tarso-metatarsus is entire, armed with a single spur, and the tibia armed with a single spur, the first and second pair having in addition an anterior tibial spur.

Length 60 millim., of anal leg 18·5, width of first tergite 6 millim., of twelfth 5, of twenty-third 2·7, of head 4·3; length of head 5.

A single specimen from Brazil.

Distinguished from *Sc. Miersii* and *mexicans* by the form of anterior border of the maxillary coxæ &c.

*Newportia Ernsti*, sp. n.

*Colour* testaceous or pale ochraceous; head and maxillipedes castaneous.

*Body* slender and nearly parallel-sided, attenuated quite at the posterior end.

*Head* a little longer than wide, its posterior border and posterior angles convex, sparsely and shortly hairy and marked with larger and smaller punctures, its posterior two thirds furnished with two fine, subparallel, anteriorly abbreviated sulci; a fine transverse sulcus in front of the posterior border.

*Antennæ* composed of 17 segments, the basal two or three hirsute, the rest pubescent.

*Maxillipedes* sparsely punctured and hairy; coxæ with anterior border but little produced, bilobate, being somewhat deeply but narrowly excavated in the middle line, and bearing on each side a wide, very short, obliquely set plate-like tooth; femur armed with a small tubercle internally.

*Tergites*.—The first marked anteriorly with a semicircular sulcus and throughout its length with two longitudinal sulci, which slightly converge in front of the transverse sulcus; the second, third, fourth, and twenty-second bisulcate, from the fifth to the twenty-first quadrisulcate, as in *Cryptops*; all punctured, and, except the last, with simple borders.

*Sternites* wider in front than behind, except the first, twenty-  
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second, and twenty-third, marked with three longitudinal sulci, one median posteriorly abbreviated, and on each side one lateral, running from the sides of the anterior border to a point on a level with the joint of the leg; the posterior six also furnished with a fine transverse sulcus, running from side to side immediately behind the terminations of the three longitudinal sulci; that part of each tergite which is concealed by the one immediately following it is defined by a deep, transverse, arched groove, the twenty-first marked in its anterior half by a fine transverse sulcus; the posterior sternites thickly punctured and hairy.

*Anal somite*.—*Tergite* with raised lateral margins and convexly produced posterior border, not sulcate; *pleurae*, except the superior portion and the process, furnished with many conspicuous, close-set, circular pores, the process smooth, long, slender, and tipped with a simple spine; posterior border hairy, inner edge of the posterior border chitinous and serrate; *sternite* densely porous and hairy, wider in front than behind, its posterior border straight; *legs* long, the femur, patella, and tibia subequal in length, femur thickly hairy without and within, triangular in section, its upper surface posteriorly notched and grooved, its upper inner edge furnished with a row of spinules, its lower surface armed mesially with six large spines, the three anterior of which are smaller and close-set and the three posterior widely separated; patella somewhat sparsely hairy except below in front, armed beneath with two widely separated spines; tibia sparsely hairy, unarmed; tarso-metatarsus longer than the femur, patella, and tibia taken together, the proximal segment about one third the length of the tibia, the antenniform portion indistinctly articulated to and considerably narrower than the proximal portion, hirsute, the segments exceedingly numerous, very minute, and indistinctly defined, divided into two portions by a joint situated in its anterior half.

*Legs*.—The twenty-second pair much larger than the twenty-first, not spined, the tarso-metatarsus distinctly divided, the proximal segment being considerably longer than the distal, the patella, tibia, and tarsus densely hirsute; twenty-first pair of legs also unarmed, tarso-metatarsus undivided and, like the tibia, hirsute; all the rest of the legs with undivided sparsely hirsute tarso-metatarsus, an inferior distal tarsal spur, and an inferior and an anterior distal tibial spur; in the first pair the anterior tibial spur is missing; all the claws bicalcarate.

Length 34 millim., of anal leg 14.

One specimen from Caraccas, presented by Dr. Ernst; a second ticketed Brazil.

Resembling *N. mexicana*, Sauss., in its indistinctly multi-articulated tarso-metatarsus, but differing at least in the spine-armature of the anal legs. Thus in *N. mexicana* there is a row of three spines on the lower surface of the tibia and the upper inner edge of the femur is armed with spines which appear to be but little smaller than those along the under surface of this segment. In *N. Ernsti*, however, the tibia of the anal leg is unarmed and the armature of the upper inner edge of the femur consists of spinules which are very much smaller than the spines on the lower surface. The figure and description of *N. mexicana* furnish no information with respect to the sulci of the head, tergites, or sternites.

In the specimen from Brazil the anal legs are shorter than in the one from Caraccas, and the tarso-metatarsus is a little shorter than the femur, patella, and tibia.

*Newportia brevipes*, sp. n.

*Colour* testaceous or pale ochraceous; head and maxillipedes castaneous.

*Body* moderately robust, attenuated posteriorly.

*Head* with posterior and postero-lateral borders strongly convex, sparsely hairy, and sparsely punctured, marked in its posterior half by two fine anteriorly converging sulci.

*Antennæ* thick at the base, the three basal segments hirsute, the rest pubescent.

*Maxillipedes* sparsely punctured and hairy; anterior border of the coxæ not produced, nearly straight, lightly excised in the middle, with a wide, very short, dentiform plate on each side; femur unarmed.

*Tergites*.—The first marked in its anterior half with a transverse semicircular sulcus, the area defined by the sulcus being a segment of a circle, this portion only very indistinctly marked with longitudinal sulci, the portion posterior to the transverse sulcus furnished with two fine subparallel sulci; the second and twenty-second bisulcate, the third to the twenty-first quadrisulcate, as in *Cryptops*; the median area between the two complete sulci longitudinally depressed on each side of the middle line; margins unraised.

*Sternites* trisulcate, the median sulcus anteriorly and posteriorly abbreviated, the lateral sulci extending from the sides of the anterior border to a point on a level with or slightly beyond the joint of the legs; a few of the sternites towards the posterior end of the body marked in their posterior half

by a fine transverse sulcus which runs just behind the posterior terminations of the longitudinal sulci; the covered portion of the sternites defined by a strong, arched, forwardly convex, transverse groove.

*Anal somite*.—*Tergite* not sulcate, with raised margins, its posterior border slightly and convexly produced in the middle; *pleuræ* thickly covered anteriorly and inferiorly with circular close-set pores, posteriorly and superiorly smooth, the process smooth, slender, and simple, the internal edge of the posterior surface chitinous and subserrate; *sternite* wide, closely embracing the pleuræ, narrowed posteriorly, posterior surface concave; *legs* somewhat short, hairy, hairs on tarso-metatarsus longer and more scattered than on the other segments; the femur, patella, and tibia subequal in length, the patella being, however, slightly the longest; femur triangular in section, armed beneath with a series of five spines, its upper inner border furnished with a few minute spinules, its upper surface posteriorly notched; patella furnished below in its anterior half with a single small spine; tibia unspined; tarso-metatarsus not so long as the femur and patella taken together, evenly thick throughout and indistinctly multiarticulated throughout, the proximal segment neither thicker nor longer than the others.

*Legs*.—Twenty-second pair absent, twenty-first pair inferiorly hirsute, unarmed, twentieth pair also hairy; tibia armed distally with an anterior and an inferior spine, and the tarso-metatarsus with an inferior setiform spine; claws basally spurred, tarso-metatarsus indistinctly divided.

Length up to 22·5 millim., of anal leg 6·5.

Two specimens from George Town, Demerara, sent to the British Museum by Mr. J. J. Quelch.

Allied to *N. mexicana* and *N. Ernsti* in having the segments of the anal tarso-metatarsus indistinctly defined and very numerous.

From both it differs in that the proximal segment of the anal tarso-metatarsus is of the same size as, and in all respects similar to, the rest of the series. From *mexicana* it further differs in having the tibia of the anal leg unarmed and the upper inner edge of the femur at most furnished with a few minute spinules; and from *N. Ernsti* it may be recognized by the form of the sulci on the first tergite and head, the area defined by this tergal sulcus being in *N. Ernsti* ovately convex and marked by two distinct longitudinal sulci, whereas in *N. brevipes* it is very indistinctly divided and circularly convex; in this last species again there is no posterior transverse sulcus on the head-plate.